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SENATE ACTS ON LC APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported (Senate Report 95-338) on July 13, H.R. 7932, the bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978 (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for July 1, pp. 449-450). The bill passed the Senate on July 18.

Included in the Senate-passed bill is a total appropriation of $151,498,900.

Under the appropriation, Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, the Senate recommended $81,995,300. This is $5,100,000 below the House allowance, but provision was made in the Senate bill for a credit not to exceed $6,500,000 in receipts for sales of Catalog Cards and technical publications to be available for obligation. The Senate approved an increase of $1,400,000 over the House allowance for Library automation of which $1,000,000 would be available for rental of computer equipment and $400,000 would fund 49 automation-related positions.

For the Copyright Office, the Committee recommended an appropriation of $7,945,000 which is $3,000,000 below the House-approved amount. This reduction is offset by providing language to permit $3,000,000 in Copyright receipts to be available for obligation during fiscal 1978.

The Senate concurred in the House allowance of $520,500 for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works.

For the Congressional Research Service, the Senate recommended an appropriation of $21,845,000, $100,000 over the House allowance and recommended approval of eight new positions.

For the program to provide books for the blind and physically handicapped, the Senate concurred in the House allowance of $28,720,700.

The Senate also concurred in the House allowance of $3,441,200 for the P.L. 480 programs.

The amount of $7,030,700 was allowed by the Senate for furniture and furnishings, $1,000,000 below the amount approved by the House.

Under appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol, the House allowance of $2,169,100 for Library buildings and grounds was approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to a Conference Committee.

NEW QJ FOCUSES ON THREE MEN OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

The April 1977 *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* provides three interesting and unique portraits of individuals of special accomplishment.

"Alexander Graham Bell: A Photograph Album" offers insight into Bell the teacher, inventor, and patriarch. Thirty-four fascinating photographs taken by the Bell family show the inventor at work, at play, and at his leisure. The photographs were selected from thousands of images, which came to the Library

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in 1975 with the Alexander Graham Bell Papers, by Beverly Brannan, Prints and Photographs Division curator of photographs. They are the focus of the biographical sketch of the man and his accomplishments.

The unique career of Frederick W. Goudy, the first American to make the design of type a profession, is the subject of "Craftsman in a Machine Age" by Kurt Beske. The Library of Congress purchased the Goudy collection of books, original type design, drawings, type specimens, and ephemeral material relating to Goudy's career directly from the famous type designer in 1944. This purchase was supplemented in 1975 by the acquisition of a substantial collection of Goudy material gathered by a rare book dealer over a number of years from associates of the designer. The author, who worked in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division in the Library in 1975-76 processing the collection, uses many illustrations to document the Goudy influence on type and graphic design during his 50-year career.

In a lecture given at the Library of Congress on November 8, 1976, John Rowe Townsend told his National Children's Book Week audience what life is like "Under Two Hats," Mr. Townsend not only writes and reviews children's books, but also lectures on them and is editor of children's book reviews for the *Manchester Guardian.* He discussed in his lecture the constant struggle to prevent author and critic from getting in each other's way. He compared the thought processes of Townsend the author with those of Townsend the critic and noted that "being an author is a great help, provided you have it in you to be a critic, but that it does not in itself make you one." Mr. Townsend did risk saying that a good critic must be able to write. "I do not feel that someone incapable of using language with precision and sensitivity is capable of judging its use by others."

The April 1977 *Quarterly Journal* is available in person from the Information Counter on the ground floor of the Library of Congress Building or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $1.65.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

From Abroad

Jose Gabriel Alcantara Almanzar, writer and professor of sociology, Pedro Henriquez Urena National University, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Maria Bacanu, Center for Sociology, Bucharest, Romania.

Siv Borgin, assistant scientific information officer, National Research Institute for Oceanology, South Africa.

Carlos Camacho, chief, Audio-Visual Division, Government Office for Information, Caracas, Venezuela.

Jean-Louis Crémieux-Brilhac, director of documentation, Secretariat General, Documentation Française, Paris.

Nicholas Dascalu, researcher, Institute of History, Bucharest, Romania.

François Albert De Villiers, dean, Faculty of Law, head, Department of Private Law, University of Zululand, South Africa.

Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade, London, accompanied by his wife.

Moawia S. El Sheikh, manager, Engineering and Metal Industries Department, Sudan Industrial Research and Consultancy Institute, Khartoum, Sudan, accompanied by his wife.

Joseph Eugene, director, Bureau of Science and Technology, National Planning Council of Haiti, Port au Prince.

RECORDED SOUND EXHIBIT OPENS

One hundred years from the day Thomas Edison invented the phonograph, on July 18, 1877, the Library of Congress opened an exhibit on the history of recorded sound, entitled "A Wonderful Invention." Over 80 items, from Edison's notebooks to cassette recorders, are featured. Listening posts play selections from the Library's recorded sound collection. One of the most popular Library exhibits, four local T.V. stations, newspapers, and network radio covered the opening. At an opening night reception, Stanley Gortikov (left), president of the Record Industry Association of America, sponsor of the reception, responded to The Librarian's welcome. Below left, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christianson of the Charles Edison Fund, sponsor of a 40-page catalog, examine an exhibit case.

Above, Mrs. Alan Fern reads a caption near a portrait of Thomas Edison. Listening posts provide a sample of 100 years of recorded sound, as guests (far left) discovered. Also enjoying the music were Rep. and Mrs. Robert McClory, left.

Nelly Fekete, Library, and Katalin Keszthelyi, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest.

Charles Grant, head, Department of Geography and Geology, University of Hong Kong.

Luiz Sadaki Hossaka, assistant director, Museum of Art of São Paulo, Brazil.

Zygmunt Kaluzynski, editor and film critic, *Polityka Magazine*, Warsaw, Poland.

Elek Karsai, archivist, and Marta Karsai, architect, Budapest, Hungary.

Kazuko Kawahara, librarian, Faculty of Economics, Nagoya University, Japan.

Heikki Kirkinen, rector, professor of history, Joensuu University, Finland.

Bela Kopeczi, deputy secretary general, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest.

Ingunn Manders, head librarian, Det Norske Veritas, Oslo, Norway.

Raja Mohammad Naib, chairman, Political Science Department, Peshawar University, Pakistan.

Walter and Inez Nelson, librarians, Royal University Library, Lund, Sweden.

H. Notopuro, librarian, and J. C. T. Simorangkir, director, National Law Development Center, Ministry of Justice, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Jun Ro Park, Information Center, U.S.I.S., Kwang-ju, Korea.

Manfredo Ramirez Russo, director of worship, Ministry of Education and Culture, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Elsie Alvarado de Ricord, professor of literature, University of Panama.

Jorge Rubio-Mañe, president, National Advisory Council, Mexican National Archives.

Islam Sheikh, vice-chancellor, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

Jon Kyong-tae, U.S.I.S. Library, Taegu, Korea.

Juan Oscar Usher, rector, Catholic University, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Mrs. Whetten-Indra, assistant librarian, Research Department, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Germany.

Arie W. Willemsen, deputy chief librarian, Royal Library of the Netherlands, The Hague.

Jan Wolosz, deputy librarian, Polish National Library, Warsaw.

Ryszard Dabrowka, Tadeusz Mazurkiewicz, Zbigniew Substyk, and Pawel Zielinski, computer specialists from Warsaw, Poland.

From the U.S.A.

Ingrid Christiansen, librarian, Boston, Mass.

Kathy Faust, cataloger, Illinois State University.

Nancy Lecyn, M.L.S. student, Pratt Institute School of Library and Information Science.

Nancy Little, library trustee, Chesaning, Mich., accompanied by her husband and child.

Sister Margarite, Dominican College, San Rafael, Calif.

Jean Paesche, library student, University of Washington, Seattle.

FLEXITIME RECOMMENDATION MADE

Director of Personnel Glen A. Zimmerman has announced his recommendation to extend flexitime to all units in the Library of Congress, where flexitime is feasible. The recommendation follows a review by the Ad Hoc Committee on Flexitime of a six-month experiment using flexitime in 23 divisions of the Library of Congress from December 6, 1976, to May 8 of this year (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for December 10, 1976, pp. 759-760.)

Specific recommendations are:

(1) A "mid-day split core period" which would allow staff members one-half hour for lunch and up to a one-and-one-half-hour flexiband period, for a total of two hours for lunch, which could be made up at the beginning or end of the day.

(2) That a sign-in/sign-out sheet be used, in lieu of a time clock, when a staff member elects to use flexitime during lunch.

(3) Continuing observance of LCR 2015-17.8 concerning the excuse of staff during periods of emergency, and so on, instead of adopting a more cumbersome Civil Service Commission policy for computing average arrival time.

(4) A review of flexitime use in the Library of Congress after a period of one year.

The committee discussed two other problems associated with flexitime, and recommended that they be handled administratively. The first concerned the lack of supervisors at the beginning or end of the day, and the second, the continuity of service to users of certain services in the Library.

The committee called the flexitime experiment a "great success" which had "a positive effect on morale, increased productivity, eliminated tardiness, expanded services to the public and staff, and reduced short-term sick and annual leave and total sick leave usage."

As a result of the experiment and recommendations, William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Con-

Mrs. Boorstin and Mr. Thompson

Dr. Lu, Professor Needham, Mr. Multhauf, The Librarian, and Mr. Press

JOSEPH NEEDHAM VISITS LC

Special guest at a luncheon at the Library on Friday, July 15, was Joseph Needham, former master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, who is a biochemist and a distinguished scholar of the history of Chinese science. He was accompanied by his colleague from Cambridge, Dr. Lu Gwei-Djen. Other guests of The Librarian and Mrs. Boorstin were Philip H. Abelson of *Science* (the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science), LC honorary consultant in East Asian bibliography Edwin G. Beal, Thomas Chase of the Freer Gallery of Art, Robert J. Kingston of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Sir John O. Moreton of the British Embassy, Robert Multhauf of the Smithsonian Institution, Presidential Science Advisor Frank Press, The Rev. Joseph S. Sebes of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Edward K. Thompson of *Smithsonian Magazine*, John Winter of the Freer Gallery, and K. T. Wu, the Library's honorary consultant in Chinese bibliography. Other staff members present were Assistant Librarian Donald C. Curran, Warren M. Tsuneishi, Richard C. Howard, and Chi Wang, all of the Orientalia Division, Tao-tai Hsia of the Far Eastern Law Division, and Leo A. Orleans of the Research Department.

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gress, has approved the implementation of flexitime throughout the Library of Congress. This proposal has been submitted, in accordance with Labor-Management Guidelines, for comments and suggestions to labor organizations. Responses have been requested by Saturday, August 13.

STAFF NEWS

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Penelope Diamanti, catalog filer, GS-5, Rare Bk, 4804; Marcia Hanson, office assistant, GS-6, Cop Reg, 4507; David Hastie, filer searcher, GS-4, Loan, 4625; Tiwanna Hemphill, deck attendant, GS-3, Ser OP RS-102; Geoffrey Henderson, registration numbering clerk, GS-4, Cop Serv, 4762; Susan Kinnear, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cop Serv, OP 7-200; Ann Moore, computer terminal operator, GS-4, E&G, 4675; Patricia Najjum, conservator (paper), GS-5, Restor, 4257 & 4648; Christine Werner, cataloger, GS-7, Cop Cat, 4543; Reginald Williams, filer searcher, GS-4, Loan, 4625.

Temporary Appointments: Claudia Balthrop, library aid, GS-1, Ser Rec, NP; Brenda Braxton, library aid, GS-1, Ser Rec, NP; Clarence Conway, general laborer, WG-3, Bldgs, NP; Brenda Holliday, deck attendant (trainee), GS-2, S&R, OP 3-600.

Reappointments: Wilbur Moore, janitor, WG-1, Bldgs, NP; Paul Wilkinson, registration numbering clerk, GS-4, Cop Serv, 4762.

Temporary Reappointment: Nathalie Wells, assistant pro-

gram manager, Cataloging in Publication Program, GS-12, CIP, NP.

Promotions: Robert August, Orien, to subject cataloger, GT-9, Subj Cat, 4549; Elizabeth Carl, Subj Cat, to assistant catalog editor, GT-9, Proc, 4585; Joseph Grimes, to cataloger, GS-7, Cop Cat, 4706; Mary M. Ison, to reference librarian (architectural), GS-9, P&P, 4573; Nanette Jew, Mus, to assistant catalog editor, GT-9, NUCPP, 4585; Mary Lewin, ISO, to information systems research assistant, GS-11, MARC Dev, 4735; Dorothy Lowe, Pers Place, to bibliographical and binding control assistant, GS-4, Bind, 4718; William V. O'Regan, III, E&G, to library technician, GS-5, Cop Serv, 4755; Julius C. Wilson, Jr., S&R, to additions and corrections assistant, GS-5, Cat Mgmt, 4521.

Transfers: Vincent Jackson, Cat Publ, to assistant catalog editor, GT-9, NUCPP, 4585; Larry Schultz, Cop Ref, to copyright examiner, GS-9, Cop Exam, 4663.

Resignations: Linda Burnette, Photodup; Bonita Glatstein, DBPH; Alice Keefer, Ser Rec; Francis Parente, CRS E; Ray Richardson, CRS A.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Leonard N. Beck, curator of special collections in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, addressed the convention of the International Brotherhood of Magicians on July 7 and 8 at the Washington Hilton. Entitled "Magic, Naturally," Mr. Beck's talk traced the origins of the stage magician and his repertoire to the Renaissance magus and his "natural magic."

David C. Hartmann, Network Development Office, was a panelist for the Large Scale Distributed Systems session of the Distributed Data Processing Conference presented by the American Institute of Industrial Engineers in Washington, D.C., July 11 and 12. Mr. Hartmann spoke on the "National Library and Information Service Network," describing the problems associated with its creation and work that is currently underway in its planning.

Alan Jabbour, director, and **Elena Bradunas**, folklife specialist of the American Folklife Center, made a presentation to a meeting of the Illinois Arts Council held Friday, July 15, in Chicago. They reported on the Center's fieldwork survey folk arts and traditions in Chicago's ethnic communities and also provided recommendations to the Illinois Arts Council on how they could support the folk arts in the future.

Guy A. Marco, chief, General Reference and Bibliography Division, is a new member of the American Library Association Committee on Accreditation. He has concluded his second term as chairman of the ALA Library Education Division Committee on International Library Education. Mr. Marco will be visiting lecturer in August at the International Graduate Summer School at the College of Librarianship Wales. From there he will go on to the World Congress of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in Brussels, presenting a paper and serving on the Standing Advisory Committee, Section of Library Schools.

Register of Copyrights **Barbara Ringer** participated from June 13 to 17 in a working group assembled in Paris by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to examine current international copyright issues, including neighboring rights questions raised by cable distribution of television programs. On June 20, the Register addressed publishers and librarians attending the annual conference of the American Library Association in Detroit. She discussed major changes in the new copyright law and their implications for librarians, educators, and publishers.

"The Acquisition of Library Microforms" by **Robert C. Sullivan,** chief, Order Division, is being published in two parts in the May and July issues (Vol. 6, Nos. 3 and 4) of *Microform Review.* This descriptive guide to reference sources and procedures employed in the acquisition of microforms for libraries is an adaptation of the paper given by Mr. Sullivan at the Second Annual Library Microform Conference in Atlanta, Ga., October 28 and 29, 1976.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Nancy and Brunson McKinley are the parents of a son, Harley Joseph, born June 14. Mrs. McKinley is a cataloger in the Geography and Map Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Accessions List: India. ISSN 0145-7608. Quinquennial Serials Cumulation. 1976. Vol. 2. Continuing subscription free to libraries upon request to the field director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Accessions List: Nepal. ISSN 0090-3744. Vol. 12, No. 1. June 1977. Includes cumulative author and subject indexes. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the field director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

APPENDIX

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Detroit, Mich., June 17-23, 1977

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION

The Cataloging and Classification Section (CCS) program meeting was presided over by its chairman, Edward J. Blume, chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, on Sunday afternoon, June 19.

Mary K. D. Pietris, assistant chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, described the historical development of subject headings at the Library of Congress during the period of growth of the division from 11 subject catalogers in 1950 to 36 in 1977. The major growth period, 1965-1971, coincided with the Library's increased acquisitions through the shared cataloging program, during which time both the number of subject catalogers and overall cataloging output doubled. This growth also coincided with increasing social activism in the United States. Just as social activism brought a climate more accepting of change, library social activism helped to create a climate for change in subject headings. Major and long overdue subject heading changes could be tolerated in terms of catalog maintenance only if severe measures such as the splitting of files (in which cards are retained under the old heading but newer material is filed under a new heading) could be adopted. Under pressure of increasing work load, it has now, however, been necessary for the Subject Cataloging Division to stop making changes in existing subject headings unless such changes involve patterns already announced. It is anticipated that major changes to existing subject headings will not be made until 1980, at which time the Library of Congress plans to close its card catalogs. New subject headings will continue to be made as needed.

Four speakers spoke on the problems of controlling subject headings. Arlene T. Dowell, North Carolina Central University School of Library Science, provided the framework for their comments by presenting a list of 11 "decision points for consideration in catalog maintenance of subject headings" from her book *Cataloging with Copy*. Referring to these decision points, all speakers agreed that subject heading control is important but the degree of importance placed on it varied among the types of libraries represented, one of which reported on an automated system. Differences were found in the type of authority file kept (file on cards, use of subject heading book and supplements, and catalog used as authority file). Although it is ideal to check the new subject heading supplements as they appear, realistic alternatives followed included checking at time of cataloging only when conflicts appear on Library of Congress copy, checking at point of cataloging, checking at filing time, and not checking at all. Split files and interfiling existed as alternatives to correcting subject headings to new form of heading. Ideally, items on a subject represented by the new heading should be located under old subject headings in order to assign the new heading. This is most practical only in the automated system. Except for the automated system, the libraries represented waited for subject heading authority before making changes locally. Additional subject headings to meet local needs were occasionally made. Cross reference procedures varied considerably with few libraries making see also cards. Three of the four libraries represented made see references not suggested by the subject heading authority.

Frances R. L. Needleman, MIT Libraries, spoke on her experience at MIT in converting the local subject heading list (based partially on the Library of Congress list) to LCSH, and on the comprehensive control which MIT maintains over subject headings. MIT finds a Subject Authority Unit with minimal involvement of the catalogers to be advantageous. See also references are made and tailored to individual branch libraries' own holdings. Catalogers still verify the authenticity of subject headings used in original cataloging. Control over subdivisions is maintained in the authority file with the use of pre-printed cards for general standard subdivisions, place names as subdivisions (with further subdivisions of particular localities shown on a general subdivision form card), and frequently used subdivisions under place names.

Lizbeth Bishoff, Waukegan Public Library, reported on findings resulting from medium-size public libraries in Illinois and a small catalog maintenance workshop she held. Work load, frequent personnel

changes, and lack of knowledge of appropriate procedures prevent the public libraries from maintaining subject heading control. The use of *Sears List of Subject Headings* complicated subject heading control when changing to LCSH authority. There is a need for more workshops and for continuing up-to-date information on philosophical changes in subject analysis, particularly for public librarians.

Joan K. Marshall, Brooklyn College Library, reported on the change on Library of Congress copy in procedures necessitated by the introduction of OCLC. Subject headings are now checked only at the point of filing. The "bounce" system of locating new headings, new subdivisions, and changes at the point of filing works well as a method of selective control. It is absolutely necessary, however, to have well-trained filers for this method. She described Brooklyn College Library's apparently unusual practice of arranging the subject authority file in reverse order, by subdivision, and the making of see references from [place]–[subject] to [subject]–[place], a very helpful practice for users interested in all materials on specific geographic areas.

Elizabeth Dickinson, Broward County Division of Libraries, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, spoke on subject heading management in an automated system based on her experience at Hennepin County Library. The automated system can provide an easy-to-maintain list of headings and take care of additions, deletions, and changes in the cross references. In one transaction, it can change all entries under each term, leading to greater flexibility in modifying terms, elimination of manual correction procedures and of refiling cards, and provision of clearer listing of authority data for use by catalogers in verifying terms. She pointed out that commercial vendors are now providing machine-readable subject authority control. She suggested that, when considering the purchase of vendor produced authority lists, the librarian should specifically consider content, format, correction capability and update listings on "exception" basis, and ability to enter and correct local terms. [*Edna E. Van Syoc*]

CCS DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING COMMITTEE

This committee of the Cataloging and Classification Section held its first meeting at the 1977 Annual Conference on Friday afternoon, June 17. Michael Fitzgerald, chairman, called the meeting to order and introduced Ben Tucker, principal descriptive cataloger, Library of Congress, who had been invited as guest speaker.

In an informal talk which allowed for questions and comments from the committee and its observers, Mr. Tucker described some of the Library's cataloging activities which seemed to be of particular interest to catalogers in other libraries. He first told about the process by which a work is cataloged at the Library of Congress, drawing special attention to the relation between a preliminary cataloger's temporary entry and the responsibility of the descriptive cataloger who completes the bibliographic record. He then reviewed the stages in processing that followed descriptive cataloging and showed how at any point, including descriptive cataloging, there might be delays, meaning that indications of date in Library of Congress records are not necessarily a reliable guide to the time when descriptive cataloging was initiated.

Mr. Tucker next outlined the policy followed in the Shared Cataloging Division in relation to national bibliography entries. Generally, the bibliographic description available in a national bibliography entry is accepted, with the result that in normal circumstances the body of the entry and the collation area, excluding the series note, are copied from the bibliography entry rather than being independently formulated under the revised Chapter 6 of the AACR. (In special circumstances of incompatibility with the MARC format, where there is too great a deviation from the provisions of the revised Chapter 6 and so on, details of the supplied description may be changed.) Choice and form of main entry and secondary entries, however, are governed by the AACR rules as applied at the Library independently of the bibliography. Mr. Tucker next described how a cataloger is trained at the Library of Congress and summarized the revision/review process applied to all descriptive cataloging. The meeting concluded with Mr. Tucker's announcement of the Library's decision to close its manual catalogs in 1980. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

CCS CATALOGING POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The topic of discussion for the four-hour meeting on Friday afternoon, June 17, was the proposed second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.** In general, committee members were satisfied with Part I, Rules for Description. Part II which deals with choice of entry and form of headings stirred the most controversy among those persons who had reviewed draft copies of the proposed code. Of major

*The title of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* will follow British practice in the spelling of "cataloguing."

concern to many was the form of corporate name headings. Some members felt that the products of AACR II cataloging would be incompatible with current cataloging records. Other reviewers felt that the guiding principles of Part II were unclear and confusing. Paul Fasana, president of RTSD, expressed the concern that no one has had time to evaluate properly the impact of the code. Frances Hinton of the Catalog Code Revision Committee emphasized that the forthcoming introductions would alleviate many uncertainties about the intent of changes introduced by the code and would clarify fundamental theoretical issues.

The committee drafted the following resolution to be presented to the RTSD Board: "The RTSD CCS Cataloging Policy and Research Committee recommends to the RTSD Board that Part I of the second edition of the AACR be endorsed as to substance and intent of the rules, with the proviso that editorial recommendations of clarity, consistency, and choice and form of examples be incorporated before publication. Lacking critical introductory explanations, the committee cannot come to a final decision concerning the intent and substance of Part II of the rules and requests that copies of the introductory material be sent to reviewers of the first draft."

[*John R. James*]

SUBJECT ANALYSIS OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS SUBCOMMITTEE

This subcommittee of the CCS Subject Analysis Committee met on the afternoons of June 17 and June 20. Under the leadership of Liz Bishoff, who served as chairman of the subcommittee, work was completed on suggested guidelines for the subject analysis of audiovisual materials, directing the guidelines to individual libraries, to central cataloging agencies, and to the Library of Congress. It was agreed that subject analysis of audiovisual materials should be given special attention since unlike books, parts of a kit or a set of audiovisual materials are physically separable, that audiovisual materials cannot be browsed, and that audiovisual materials are frequently not housed in open shelves and are less accessible.

Included in the guidelines were the following recommendations: that topical subject headings be given whenever the subject content is explicit or implicit; that non-topical subject headings, such as genre and technique, be assigned; that each item in a set of nonprint materials made up of parts with distinctive titles be given subject analysis; that subject heading authority lists provide guidance for the creation of subject headings when an appropriate heading does not exist; and that subject heading authority lists explain the particulars and peculiarities of subject analysis for audiovisual materials. Other recommendations were that as an option medium designators as outlined in Chapter 12, revised, of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* be used as form subdivisions; that all book-oriented form headings and forms subdivisions be changed to make them applicable to audiovisual and book materials; and that classification numbers, such as Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress classification numbers, be extended to all audiovisual materials.

With the completion of the guidelines, the subcommittee will disband, presenting the report to the Subject Analysis Committee. It is anticipated that the guidelines will be circulated for comment with the guidelines and responses being published eventually in a library journal.

The report of the committee noted with appreciation that the 11th edition of *Sears List of Subject Headings* has taken into account specific problems associated with audiovisual materials, changing book-oriented subjects to accommodate nonprint media. The subcommittee also recommended that the Library of Congress take steps to extend the Cataloging in Publication Program to include audiovisual materials. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

RESOURCES SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The RTSD Resources Section Executive Committee met on June 17 and 20 with Abigail Dahl-Hansen of Princeton University Library as chairman. At the first session the results of the election for Resources Section officers were announced: Frederick C. Lynden of Stanford University, was elected vice chairman, Mona East of the University of Michigan was named secretary, and Harriet K. Rebuldela of the University of Colorado and Elaine Sloane of the University of California at Berkeley were elected members-at-large. Approval was given to cosponsor the program meetings planned for the 1978 Annual Conference on Automated Acquisitions Systems and the Library Budgetary Process. It was also agreed to recommend the scheduling of a preconference on Acquisitions for the 1979 Annual Conference in Dallas, Tex. The draft statement prepared by the Bookdealer Library Relations Committee, "The Dilemma of Pre-Paying Publishers," was approved; it is to be reproduced and made available through the RTSD executive secretary's office and notices about

it are to be published in various library journals. Approximately 260 librarians attended the Preconference on Collection Development earlier in the week and all comments received on the eight papers, as well as the arrangements, were most favorable. The various draft guidelines on collection development are to be reviewed further by the Collection Development Committee and will be prepared in final form for approval for distribution at the Midwinter Meeting.

The members of the RS Executive Committee met at a luncheon on June 20 to facilitate communication and conduct informal business. At the second session on Monday evening, Barry Fast of the Taylor-Carlisle Book Co. recommended and it was approved that the ad hoc Bookdealer's Discussion Group affiliate with the Resources Section, possibly as a subcommittee of the Bookdealer Library Relations Committee. This group is to state their goals for consideration at the Midwinter Meeting and will continue in the meantime as an informal discussion group. A proposal by Grey Cole of the University of Missouri to request funding for a meeting to promote increased bibliographic control of microforms was approved. The Micropublishing Committee reported on the success of their program meeting on Sunday, cosponsored with the Reproduction of Library Materials Section. The chairman, Francis Spreitzer of the University of Southern California, received enthusiastic support of his proposals that the theme for the RTSD booth at the next Annual Conference be "Non-Commercial Microform Sources" and that officers of the section join in planning and staffing the exhibit. Fred Lynden reported that an investigation is being conducted by the Library Materials Price Index Committee to explore the possibility of utilizing the data compiled for *Ulrich's Directory* as the base for future compilations of the price index for U.S. periodicals.

[*Robert C. Sullivan*]

RS BOOKDEALER LIBRARY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

This Resources Section committee met on June 17 with Edna Laughrey of the University of Michigan presiding as chairman. It was agreed that the committee would cosponsor with *Microform Review* the Third Annual Library Microform Conference to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., in October, as well as the program on Automated Acquisitions Systems proposed by the joint RTSD/AAP Committee and the Resources Section for the 1978 ALA Annual Conference. William Gosling of Duke University described the plans underway for the program on automated acquisitions systems, as well as the Preconference on Acquisitions for 1979. Sandra Paul of Random House, Inc. distributed a flyer explaining the Book Distribution Task Force exhibit prepared for the Association of American Publishers annual meeting in May to highlight the methods and tools currently available to attempt to reduce the cost or time involved in book distribution. The examples cited included publishers sending CIP data to the Library of Congress, the Library's making bibliographic data available through the MARC system, and MARC users providing information to their patrons via Bowker's *Weekly Record*, LC printed cards, wholesalers catalogs, listings, data bases, and computer networks. Miss Paul also reported on the progress made by various groups to standardize order forms, invoices, return request forms, book numbers (ISBN), library identification numbers, standard account numbers, and bar coding for mass market paperbacks. She also referred to the experimentation by the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) and the R. R. Bowker Co. to develop ordering services. Under these proposals a central data base of book information could be made available to customers on-line and, after inquiry, location of the needed title, and decision to purchase, the customer could insert through the computer terminal the quantity desired and the vendor. The order could be relayed to the vendor, in the mail if the vendor prefers, or on a computer tape whenever possible.

Next Leo Friedman of the Consumer Protection Office of the Michigan Attorney General's office spoke about problems a number of libraries have encountered in securing delivery on prepaid orders issued to a variety of firms with addresses in Detroit, St. Clair Shores, Harper Woods, Grosse Points Woods, or Algonac, Michigan, as well as postal box addresses in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Chicago, Ill. (A list of the firms and their addresses is available from the chairman, BDLR Committee, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.) Any librarians in doubt about making pre-payment for a particular title, or to a particular publisher, are advised to consider inquiring about the firm through their local or state consumer protection agency or post office in the city of publication, or to write to the authors. [*Robert C. Sullivan*]

RS ACQUISITIONS DISCUSSION GROUP

Claude C. Noyes of the University of Rochester presided over the meeting of the Resources Section Acquisitions Discussion Group on June 20. Fred

Lynden of Stanford University and Dennis Stevens of the firm Blackwell-North America opened the discussion by comparing the attitudes of librarians and wholesalers regarding claims and reports for ordered publications. Comments included observations that wholesalers have the same problems librarians do because book distribution of many smaller publishers in the United States is poorly organized; jobbers are not responsible for prices quoted or the accuracy of reports by publishers (some felt it is the responsibility of jobbers to verify prices and reports); jobbers were urged to publicize their schedules of claiming from publishers; and library claim slips are frequently poorly wrapped or lost in the mail. Other points of discussion were that libraries ordering on the basis of CIP data may mail orders to jobbers or publishers before the book is available (or before some members of the publisher's staff are aware of the title) thus increasing reports and costs; some libraries withhold orders until the title is reported as held by a library member of OCLC; library automated acquisition systems produce a greater number of claims, and claim cycles should be adjusted realistically per title in response to reports (three and six months are the most common claim times for U.S. libraries but many jobbers favor four and eight months); more standardized terminology and forms are needed; and some libraries want reports indicating "out of stock indefinitely" (OSI) and others do not.

The topic of library acquisitions by gift and exchange was introduced by Sharon Snyder of Cornell University and Leona Wise of the University of Southern California. The group contributed several thoughts on this topic. It is estimated that a maximum of 20 percent of all gifts of materials to libraries are added to the collections. Several libraries dispose of duplicates by sending some of them to USBE, conducting campus book sales, selling them to booksellers, and so on. Some libraries have gifts made to friends of the library organization rather than directly to the library to minimize problems in disposing of state or local property. Other libraries do not consider gifts to be their property until and unless they are accepted and added to the collections. The "ACRL Guidelines for Evaluating Gifts," published in *College and Research Libraries* in March 1973, are followed by many libraries.

Discussion of the third topic, acquiring ephemera and out-of-print materials, was led by Sara Heitschu of the University of Michigan and John Secor of the Yankee Book Peddler firm. Observations on this subject were that a petty cash fund is a convenience in purchasing these small items quickly and easily with a minimum of paperwork; both dealers and libraries face difficulties in locating small presses in remote areas, especially since they change addresses frequently; increasingly there is a need to pay service charges to dealers to track down obscure items; deposit accounts help reduce service charges; several predict vanishing discounts and the inevitability of libraries purchasing such materials on a cost plus basis; and several useful directories of small presses are available. The meeting concluded with approval to discontinue the position of secretary and the election of Sara Heitschu as chairman to succeed Rita Hug of the University of Nebraska. [*Robert C. Sullivan*]

RS LIBRARY MATERIALS PRICE INDEX COMMITTEE

This committee of the Resources Section was convened on June 21 by Chairman Fred C. Lynden of Stanford University. Norman B. Brown of the University of Illinois distributed copies of the 1977 Price Index for U.S. Periodicals and Serial Services which shows an average price of $24.59 for periodicals (a 9.2 percent increase over 1976) and an average price of $142.27 for serial services (an increase of 9.9 percent over the previous year). A table of average prices for U.S. periodicals for the past six years, based on the number of subscriptions placed by U.S. college and university libraries with the F. W. Faxon Co., that had been prepared by Frank Clasquin was also distributed; this chart reflects an average price of $42.02 for 1977 (an eight percent increase over 1976). Hugh T. Atkinson of the University of Illinois Library described the 1976 price index contributed by committee members and consultants to *The Bowker Annual* for 1977; these include indexes for U.S. periodicals, U.S. serial services, U.S. hardcover trade-technical books, U.S. mass market paperback books, U.S. trade and higher priced paperback books, British books, German books, Latin American books, and U.S. library microfilm rates.

Discussions of the merits of a one-year *versus* a three-year base period for the various price indexes followed; it was agreed to recommend the continuance of a three-year base. A draft of a U.S. newspaper price index prepared by Wade Doares of the Columbia University School of Journalism has been revised and, upon approval by the committee, is to be submitted for publication in both *LRTS* and *The Bowker Annual*. It was decided not to pursue further

the compilation of a price index of computer data bases because of the high cost of securing printouts of limited cost information.

John Galejs of Iowa State University will continue to investigate the data available for the preparation of an index of Dutch and French books. The chairman reported on his recent trip to Leiden to attend the meeting of the Ligue des Bibliothèques Europeenes de Recherche (LIBER). At this conference Mr. Lynden presented a paper explaining the procedures followed and the progress made in this country in the preparation of price indexes of library materials, emphasizing the American National Standard "Criteria for Price Indexes for Library Materials" published as ANSI Z-39.20-1974. James Schofield of the University of Loughborough, Loughborough, England, has produced an index of the prices of British academic books which shows a 60 percent increase between 1974 and 1976. The Cambridge University Library, an offlcial depository of copyright books, makes the determination of what is an academic book for purposes of inclusion in this index. A working party was formed within LIBER to attempt to have similar indexes prepared in West Germany, France, and the Netherlands. An article submitted for publication in *LRTS* in memory of the late William H. Kurth, formerly university librarian at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., was read and approved. The article acknowledges his role as the founding father of library material price indexes in this country. Approval was also enthusiastically given by the committee members and consultants present to participate in the program planned for the next conference, in cooperation with the Library Administration Division, on the library budgeting process. Mr. Lynden reported that a draft statement on criteria for the preparation of a price index of U.S. Government documents from Government Printing Office tapes had been prepared and will be mailed to the committee members for comment.

[*Robert C. Sullivan*]

REPRODUCTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS SECTION

Abigail Dahl-Hansen of the Princeton University Library presided over the RLMS program "Upstairs, Downstairs: Approaches to Selecting, Acquiring, and Processing Microforms," held Sunday, June 19.

The first speaker, Harriet Rebuldela, head of acquisitions, University of Colorado Library, Boulder, discussed the acquisitions of microform. The first section of Mrs. Rebuldela's talk dealt with the information which librarians should expect micropublishers to provide. This information should consist of the same bibliographic information necessary for ordering print material. In addition to list price, discounts, price of individual pieces or parts, information on the physical characteristics of the microform such as format, film-type, reduction ratio, and polarity should be included.

Next, Mrs. Rebuldela discussed the information which the librarian should include on a purchase request. Certainly the same information which would be furnished when ordering a print item is necessary, and in addition preference as to form, ratio, and polarity should be included in the event a choice is possible.

After discussing some of the important bibliographic tools with which librarians dealing in this area should familiarize themselves, she concluded by encouraging libraries to develop written guidelines and policies for the handling of microforms, and to recognize and understand the implication microform has on one's particular library program.

Once the decision to purchase has been made, the next consideration is to determine a supplier. This topic was discussed by Norman Shaffer of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Shaffer noted the need for specificity in ordering an item. If something close will suffice such as another edition, this should be indicated. When dealing with a copying service, rush service should be requested only when absolutely necessary. Abuse of this may lead to its being ignored by the service. Since most library copying is done on specific request, payment is usually required in advance. It is very helpful to learn as much as possible about the copying service with which one is dealing. Many offer a deposit account service where a sum of money is deposited and the cost of each order is deducted from that account. On request forms, it is always wise to specify the maximum amount one purchaser is willing to pay for an order.

When an order has been received, it should be checked for completeness and accuracy. In addition, it should be checked for readability. There are many small companies which don't provide frame by frame quality control. If possible, the product should be tested for chemicals to make sure that it was washed properly. Positive and negative microforms must be stored properly at a temperature of no more than 70°F. with a 40 percent relative humidity if they are to survive.

Judy Fair of the Urban Institute Library,

Washington, D.C., discussed the procedures for handling microforms upon arrival in the library. As a preliminary step, the mailroom should be instructed as to what they might receive and the disposition of this material on arrival. When the library processing unit receives them, several procedures should be performed before making payment. First, the sets, especially large ones, should be checked for completeness and accuracy. Once this has been done, the second phase is a three-step physical examination: (1) The packaging should be inspected. If the box is damaged there may also be damage to the contents. If paper, it should be acid or sulpher free. Reels should not be overfilled and special rubberbands should be used. (2) There should be a preliminary lightbox inspection. Areas to be checked at this step include bleedthrough from behind, blemishes and defects in the film itself, contrast, appropriate amount of leader and trailer, and splices. (3) The final step is an examination with a microviewer. This entire procedure is spelled out in what Miss Fair considers to be one of the most valuable tools for the person working with microforms, Allen B. Veaner's *The Evaluation of Micropublications: A Handbook for Librarians.* It is necessary to communicate with the producer if something is wrong with the product and to be familiar with the manufacturer's guarantees.

Dale Cluff of the Marriott Library, University of Utah, discussed bibliographic control. According to Mr. Cluff, attitude plays an important role in the treatment that microforms get at this stage. Three rules govern control: All items need control; control costs money; and incorrect or poor control is worthless. There is the dilemma of cost *versus* ideal library service. Priorities are significant in cataloging microforms. In most cases, books move through the cataloging area more rapidly than microforms, which is an outgrowth of format discrimination based on policy, sheer numbers, the size of the microform material (it tends to get lost or misplaced), bibliographic difficulty (it has no eye-readable information), and the fact that more books than microforms can be cataloged, making the cataloger's production rate appear higher.

Mr. Cluff's closing recommendation was to treat microforms in the same way as their hard-copy counterparts. [*Steven J. Herman*]

RLMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The committee held two sessions, the first on the afternoon of June 17 and the second on the morning of June 21. Chairman Jane Garner, University of Texas, announced that Dale Cluff, University of Utah, and Susan Severtson, Research Publications, were elected the section's vice chairman and chairman-elect and member-at-large.

Norman J. Shaffer, Library of Congress, reported that *Reprographics Quarterly* published in Hatfield, England, intends to review Volumes 1-3 and the supplement to Volume 1 of the RLMS Micro-File Series. The review will probably appear in the autumn issue. By that time, Volumes 4 and 5 in the series will also be available and Mr. Shaffer promised to see that copies are dispatched at the earliest date possible so that the review will cover all titles in the series.

Ronald Naylor, University of Houston, representing the Interlibrary Loan Committee met with the group during the second session to present the revised Interlibrary Loan Form which attempts to incorporate all vital elements of the old form and the Photoduplication Order Form. The new form also allows the requesting library to indicate that they have complied with the requirements of the new copyright law. There was a feeling on the part of some Executive Committee members that such a revision might be premature and that a year from now more would be known concerning the meaning and compliance requirements of the new copyright law. The committee did not favor the elimination of the Photoduplication Order Form. The single form was favored by representatives from smaller libraries, but individuals representing larger institutions pointed out that this shifted a sorting and decision-making burden—loan or photocopy—to institutions already overburdened. Mr. Naylor recognized the problems but indicated that the form was being taken to the RASD board for approval. He concluded that the revision might be a short-lived form because of changing copyright developments.

Joseph Nitecki, Temple University, reported that the seventh edition of the *Directory of Library Reprographic Services* will be published next year.

[*Norman J. Shaffer*]

SERIALS SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The committee, under the chairmanship of Lois Upham, University of Minnesota, met for the first of its Annual Conference sessions on Friday, June 17. George Parsons, Council on Library Resources, gave a status report on the CONSER project. At last estimate there are about 193,000 records (of all levels) in the CONSER data base. It is hoped that it will be possible in the near future to break down this figure by record categories (authenticated records,

MULS records, and so on). OCLC will shortly load about 22,000 titles from the National Library of Medicine. Although this loading will be done without matching, it is anticipated that the overlap with the present file will not be large enough to cause too many complications. Mr. Parsons also reported that the CONSER Editing Guide and Bibliographic Conventions will soon be ready in revised form. The CONSER project will continue in some sort of transitional form, not yet entirely determined, past the original November 1977 termination date until the Library of Congress takes it over as CONSER II.

Mary Sauer, Library of Congress, reported on the recent ISDS Moscow meeting. There are now 30 ISDS centers, 10 of them fully operational. The *Guidelines for ISDS* are being revised by the International Centre in Paris, but no timetable for the revision has been announced. Discussions were held at the Moscow meeting and some points of agreement were reached on terms used as qualifiers for key titles and similar matters. Miss Sauer also reported that the ISBD(S) (International Standard Bibliographic Description-Serials) is complete and should be ready for distribution by the end of the summer.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of what the Serials Section might do to express its concern, and the concern of serials librarians generally over the impact that postal rates and practices have upon serials collections in libraries. Susan Vita and Linda Bartley, both of the Library of Congress, found that it was difficult to get precise information about these postal matters. It was agreed by the committee that this matter would be given further consideration at a later session.

[*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

SERIALS SECTION DUPLICATES EXCHANGE UNION

"The Duplicates Exchange Union–How Are We Doing?" was the topic of the DEU program meeting on Tuesday afternoon, June 18. Ambrose Easterly opened the meeting with a brief explanation of DEU purpose and structure. Richard Eggleton then spoke on the history of the DEU, which was organized in 1941 and came under the care of the Serials Section in 1961. Unlike USBE and the medical exchange, DEU has always had a decentralized operation, with costs shared among the membership.

Since the three remaining panelists were unable to attend, Mr. Easterly then spoke on the benefits and economics of the DEU. He discussed practical steps for efficient participation, including the use of library postal rates. Further suggestions were made during the discussion period by DEU members, who generally expressed statisfaction with the union. A straw vote showed, however, that six of the twelve DEU participants present would withdraw if a membership fee were imposed.

As a final note, Mr. Easterly announced that NCLIS seemed responsive to DEU's wish to have a role in the forthcoming national periodicals system.

[*Patricia Ohl Rice*]

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND AUTOMATION DIVISION

ISAD MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The annual membership meeting of the division was held on June 18. After the introduction of ISAD officers, board members, and section officers, three multimedia presentations were shown. The first one described the interests and concerns of ISAD, and the other two described the Audiovisual Section and the Video and Cable Communications Section. Lois Kirschner, chairman of the Bylaws and Organization Committee, reported on the committee's investigation of proposed changes in the ISAD structure. The committee concluded that with the addition of two sections–Audiovisual Section and Video and Cable Communications Section–the organization of the division was asymetrical and therefore the committee proposed a new structure. It recommended creating a new section, the Information Science and Automation Section, and changing the name of the division to Library and Information Technology Association. These proposals were endorsed by the ISAD board.

It was pointed out that the division can establish a new section but that any change in the name or function of the division must be approved by the ALA Council. The ISAD members present engaged in a lively and prolonged discussion on the proposed changes. It was noted that using the word "association" reflects the general ALA trend toward self-sustaining entities. In general, people seemed to agree that the scope of the division should be expanded, but they wanted an opportunity to approve any changes in the stated function of the division. A motion was defeated which would have removed the word "and" from the new division name. A motion was passed which approved the creation of a new section and deferred a divisional name change until a new function statement was written.

[*Susan Biebel*]

VIDEO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

This ISAD section presented "Telereference, or Video Reference Service: Plan Now for Future Technical Developments" on Saturday, June 18.

Ken Dowlin spoke of the computer and video technology experience and plans of his library, the Pikes Peak Regional Library District, Colorado Springs, Colo. He said that micro chips have reduced the price of computers significantly in the last five years. When extensive software is available, perhaps by the early 1980s, Mr. Dowlin predicted that minicomputers would be heavily used in libraries. Actual and projected uses of his library's PDP 1170 computer and on-line terminals include maintenance and processing activities pertaining to circulation; the catalog; and files concerning community activities, local learning and human resources, local job information and counseling, consumer information, local government services, local history, services for senior citizens, Federal assistance programs, and carpool information. The last-named file was cited as an instance of local government using the library to process and disseminate community information because of its effective past performance in such a role.

Brigitte Kenney showed a film prepared by the BBC explaining CEEFAX, a television character-generator system and print-format television "magazine." The magazine carries such features as news, weather, and retail prices. A local version of it could be programmed to carry local area news, transportation schedules, entertainment listings, and so forth. CEEFAX transmits on an unused portion of an ordinary television channel; reception on a television set requires a decoder. This method of broadcasting reduces costs, but even so CEEFAX was described as expensive. Predictions are that costs will be cut by half in two years. An attractive feature of CEEFAX is viewer control. By means of a digital communication device the viewer can select features of the magazine to be received on his television set. Employing the television set as a computer was suggested as a future application of this technology. Another possible application is dubbing subtitles on television programs for the benefit of deaf viewers. Miss Kenney mentioned that CEEFAX is being modified for use on American television in a pilot project in Philadelphia, Pa. In closing she cautioned libraries not to regard cable television as the only technology for library video transmission. In addition to the possibilities raised by CEEFAX, there are such alternatives as UHF television; translators which involve modification of an existing television channel for local use; and telephone lines using the new glass fibers, which may result in significant cost reductions for this form of transmission. The speaker noted that the Office of Telecommunications and the NSF's Research Applied to National Needs Program may extend grants for implementing video information and referral systems in the social service area.

Michael Blair, Reuters, described cable television services provided by his news agency in Nassau County, N.Y. The Reuters system was billed as "the first operational computer-based, cable-disseminated information retrieval application." Multiple cable channels are used to telecast print format features such as news, finance, weather, grocery prices, sports, astrology, advertisements, and children's activities. Potential for widespread use of such a system is suggested by Mr. Blair's forecast that 25 million homes will receive cable television by 1980, double the current number. Mr. Blair also mentioned a subsidiary of Reuters, IDR, which offers a business news system on viewer-controlled terminals. The cost of this service is expected to drop drastically in the next three years or so to $5 per month. The expected cost of terminals would be $100.

Merry Sue Smoller explained cable television services which she provides, with one assistant, for the city of Madison, Wis. City 12, as the municipal government cable channel is called, lists city services and schedules; provides information concerning such things as housing availability, emergency care facilities, and jobs for teenagers; operates an information hotline and municipal reference service; and may even do a documentary on an emerging local issue. Miss Smoller's office assembled its own character-generator equipment from secondhand components and was thus able to get on the air for less than $6,000. The system has an eight-page memory whose contents are changed at 30 minute intervals. Her message to libraries is that equipment and programming for video reference service can be relatively inexpensive. [*Richard Gigax*]

The meeting entitled Video Futures I was held on Sunday morning, June 19, by the Video and Cable Communications Section and cosponsored by the Telefacsimile Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division Reproduction of Library Materials Section.

Chairman Kandy Brandt greeted guests, members, and participants. She then explained that the meet-

ing's purpose was to discuss and describe various new video formats designed for public and home use for information retrieval, education, and entertainment.

June Hensey from Philips and MCA in New York City was the first speaker. She described in detail how videodiscs are made and used. These discs are a new development in videotaping and can be used with standard television in the home as well as in libraries.

Alan Kellock from McGraw-Hill, Inc. explained the many uses and benefits in the advances of video technology. He cited versatility as an advantage of videodiscs which can replace and duplicate all capabilities of slides, filmstrips, films, and overhead projectors. Other advantages include the lower purchase price of a single device (videodisc) as a substitute for other video forms, in addition to the long life of electronically projected images. Mr. Kellock also explained the many uses of videodiscs in vocational and formal education. The benefit of the easy to use videodisc could be great for business, government, home, institutions, and libraries.

Jim Read, the Michigan sales representative for Sony Corp., gave a history of the videotape recorder and home TV video cassette recorder. He explained the evolution of video form from the early 1960s quad machine, to color videotape networks for electronic news gathering (ENG), to use of satellites in transmission for business and education.

Bob Vandergrift of Magnetic Video Corp. was the last speaker. He told how his company began in 1972 to make video products and to produce video cassette duplicators. The company negotiates for copyrights with movie and television producers in order to duplicate on videotape for education.

Following the preceding presentations a panel discussion was held with questions coming from media people: Gerald Zaslovsky, Roberto Esteves, Lynne Bradley, and Ollie Bissmeyer. The chairman of this panel was Emma Cohn. Later the general audience also asked questions. The guest speakers responded to such issues as producing local material, costs, copyright infringement, standardization of video formats, education of mechanics and technicians in the video field, and availability of video software.

[*Lynda D. Fox*]

AUDIOVISUAL SECTION PROGRAMS

The section sponsored a program to take a look at the audiovisual rules in the draft of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. The meeting, with Herman Totten from the School of Librarianship at the University of Oregon presiding, was held on Saturday, June 18, at 10 a.m. Evelyn Clement, Library Service Department of Memphis State University, who served as moderator, presented the historical background which led to the development of the revised rules, discussed the five organizations which are the authors and have participated in the revision of the rules, and explained that the revised rules will be published in one edition rather than the former British and North American texts published in 1967, and that rules of description for all materials will include ISBD (international standard bibliographic description) punctuation. Mrs. Clement explained how the American Library Association participated in the rule revision by establishing in the Resources and Technical Service Division a Catalog Code Revision Committee which has studied the proposed rules prepared by two editors, Paul Winkler and Michael Gorman, and has made recommendations to the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR which, in turn, is responsible for final recommendations before publication.

Panel members–Suzanne Massonneau, Technical Services, University of Vermont; Blanche Woolls, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh; and Vivian Schrader, Audiovisual Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress–discussed various aspects of the draft chapters of the revised rules, including the continued use of general material designations to be given after the title proper, the adaptability of the rules for small libraries as well as for archival collections, the advantages of using ISBD punctuation for differentiating areas in the catalog entry, the new rules for establishing headings, and the improvement in arrangement of the rules for print and nonprint materials, all of which have been written to relate to one general chapter.

Following a brief discussion in which the panel members pointed out why they considered it important to publish and implement the revised rules, the meeting was concluded by general questions from the audience.

On Sunday afternoon, June 19, the section presented a program to discuss the topic "Media Training in the Graduate Library Schools: After 25 Years Are We Still Just Beginning?" Herman Totten, School of Librarianship at the University of Oregon, served as moderator. Margaret Chisholm, University of Washington, Evelyn Clement, Library Service Department, Memphis State University, and Harold Goldstein, School of Library Science, Florida State University, served as members of a panel.

Miss Chisholm traced briefly the steady and increasing use of media in libraries, starting from the first films and records added to the collections, pointing out, however, the continuous struggle to cross media with library education. She challenged the group to be aware of the need for media education and to endeavor to convince the public of the need for media in all libraries. She referred to a definition of a library which states the library is a function whose responsibility is to systematically collect and acquire information, classify it, store it, and upon request retrieve it and assist in adapting it to the user's requirement. She emphazised that if these are functions of a library, the utilization of media must become a vital part in fulfilling the role of the library.

Mr. Goldstein pointed out that we often talk about the need for media in libraries and in library education but fail to do anything about it. He pointed out how audiovisual interests have been addressed in ALA by the establishment of various audiovisual committees, and how ALA and other bodies such as AECT and NAVA are working together to further audiovisual interests. He questioned, however, how many library schools have required courses for media, how much library literature is devoted to media, how often does the budget provide for media, and whether there is any evidence in the 1977 Annual Conference of ALA that the association is moving progressively with regard to training in media. Mr. Goldstein challenged those present to use innovative methods to convince the authorities in libraries and library schools that there is a need for media and for media education.

Miss Clement pointed out that many members of library school faculties fail to utilize media in teaching–a practical way to illustrate the use of media, that through the years there have been strained relationships between the media profession and librarians, and that many have recognized the need for providing media education for school librarians but have failed to provide media education for academic librarians. On the positive side, she pointed out the variety of audiovisual committees which have been established in ALA. She referred to the organization of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* stating that the new edition combines rules for print and nonprint materials to one general chapter; she emphasized that when the rules are published she will be able to teach cataloging of all materials in one course rather than teaching the cataloging of nonprint media as a separate course.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

AV SECTION BUSINESS MEETING

Chairman George Abbott conducted a short business meeting of the Audiovisual Section on Monday afternoon, June 20. He discussed the successful preconference sponsored by the Audiovisual Section on June 16-17 with the conference title "Media Futures–Impact and Utilization of Newer Media Technology" and the two program meetings sponsored by the section on Saturday and Sunday of the conference. He introduced the officers of the Audiovisual Section, described various activities of the section during the past year, solicited program suggestions for the 1978 ALA annual conference in Chicago, and requested that members submit "how to" papers about media or articles about the state of the art to be made available to the White House Conference Committee for use in libraries in the training of lay people.

James Maxwell of the Lane Intermediate Education District, Eugene, Oreg., introduced the speaker, Gerald Brong of the Audiovisual Center, Washington State University. Mr. Brong explained that he had originally planned to discuss, in retrospect, "Project: Media Base," but that the final meeting of the authors and task advisory committee of the project had been delayed until the end of June. He reported that various vehicles for providing bibliographic control have been developed in past years and that it was the goal of the authors of "Project: Media Base" to provide a series of functional specifications for a national data base for nonprint material and that it was the opinion of the authors that all characteristics which are necessary to develop the system already exist.

Mr. Brong introduced Mr. Abbott, one of the authors of the project, who discussed a questionnaire he had sent to institutions which have systems for inputting nonprint materials. He presented statistics about the size of the collections in the systems, how long the systems have been in existence, what materials are included in the systems, the rules used in recording the information, the subject lists used in the systems, the types of information included in the data base, and the percentage of systems which are compatible with MARC. Further consideration will be given to the availability, cost, and technical specifications of various systems.

Mr. Brong stated that many changes have been considered since the original working paper about the project was distributed for discussion and comments. He explained that he anticipates the authors and task advisory committee, in addition to developing functional specifications of the system, will want to consider a mechanism for producers and those running

the systems to recognize each other's needs; the organization of a program for personnel education in the system; how "Project: Media Base" can be related to international systems; the advisability of developing a method for providing standardized quantitative and qualitative data; and the need for developing a national forum to provide dialogue and information about nonprint media.

Members of the audience questioned whether a program similar to CONSER could be developed for nonprint media and where the data base would be located. Mr. Brong reported that these questions would be given consideration by the authors and the task advisory committee along with the possibility of several data bases being utilized to comprise a national data base. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Ruth White Ormston, president of the division, presided over the membership and program meeting on Saturday, June 18. She introduced the officers and newly elected board members of the division: president, Virginia Boucher, University of Colorado; vice president and president-elect, Larry Bone, Mercy College (New York) Library; secretary, Barbara J. Brown; directors-at-large, Dorothy Nyren, Brooklyn Public Library, and Florence Blakey, Duke University Perkins Library.

Announcement of two awards was made during this session. Sarah Reed, School of Library Science, Emporia State College, Emporia, Kans., and chairman of the Isadore Gilbert Mudge Award Committee, presented the Isadore Gilbert Mudge Citation to Bohdan S. Wynar, president of Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Littleton, Colo., for his distinguished contributions to reference librarianship. The citation was "in recognition of outstanding work as a publisher of reference books, as an author of numerous books and articles covering the whole range of librarianship in several languages, and as an editor who encourages excellence in writing by other librarians."

The Dartmouth Medal "to honor achievement in creating reference works outstanding in quality and significance" was presented for the *Atlas of Early American History: The Revolutionary Era, 1760-1790,* published by Princeton University Press for the Newberry Library and the Institute of Early American History and Culture. Thomas Slavens, School of Library Science, University of Michigan, and chairman of the Dartmouth Medal Committee, presented the medal to the editor of the *Atlas,* Lester Jesse Cappon, at this meeting. The medal is donated by Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H.

The last item on the agenda was the revision of the division's bylaws to remove sexist terminology to bring them into agreement with the American Library Association's rules for bylaws. The membership approved these changes by a voice vote. The conference program chairman, Signe Larsen of the U.S. Department of the Interior Library, then introduced Allen Veaner of Stanford University Libraries who served as moderator for the program.

Following the theme "The Economics of Providing Information and Services," Mr. Veaner posed several questions before introducing the members of the panel. Is the library changing its time-honored image of a "free university" to one of a "bookstore"? Would powerful information processing tools be accessible to the general public (instead of through a librarian as an intermediary)? Would the cost of computer-generated information become cheap enough for society to absorb?

The first speaker, Donald King, president of King Research Co., Rockville, Md., addressed the "Economic Interdependencies Between Libraries and Publishers." Mr. King said that while the background and supporting data have been obtained from studies of scientific and technical journals, some generalization can be made with the problem of all journals and periodicals. He described the characteristics of the communications flow between scientists and the three major paths of such communication: through individual subscription, through library subscriptions, and through preprints or reprints of articles.

For purposes of discussion, journals have been divided into three categories according to the number of subscriptions held: large journals with 10,000 or more subscriptions, medium-size journals with between 3,000 to 10,000, and small journals with fewer than 3,000. Mr. King reported that cost, in terms of subscription prices, appears to be highest for small journals. Also, growth in terms of the number of subscribers is greatest for large journals, and small journals appear not to be growing at all.

Mr. King cited several paradoxes. Library networking and resource sharing tend to affect small journals adversely in that even fewer subscriptions are received. Since production costs would remain the same, small journals would have to raise the price of subscriptions to offset deficits caused by reductions

in the number of subscriptions. Thus, many of the benefits of interlibrary loan have to be balanced with the higher cost of journals. Another situation given as an example is the subscription to (printed) services versus the increasing use of on-line services. Since part of the cost of input in these services is paid through subscriptions to the printed volumes, Mr. King felt that the cost of on-line services would go up as more customers shift to on-line services. Thus, the decisions made in libraries for reasons of economy or otherwise can have an economic impact on the information industry.

The next speaker, Richard DeGennaro, director of libraries, University of Pennsylvania, addressed the area of "Adjusting Services to Needs and Resources." He cited the problem between a library's commitments and its available resources, for example, staff and funds, in this time of economic stringencies. Libraries, particularly the academic or research libraries, must re-examine their collection policies since various studies have shown that a high proportion of demands or requests can be filled with a small percentage of existing collections. There must also be a national acquisitions/collection policy to deal with little-used materials. In addition, the role of most academic libraries should be changed to serve as an adjunct to the teaching function of the college or university rather than to the researchers except in a small number of institutions where genuine research is actually carried out.

Mr. DeGennaro went on to say that regional cooperation, networks, consortia, and so forth, in areas such as resource sharing or interlibrary loan cannot be counted on to provide major economies or the definitive solution to the problems faced by libraries. The library community has tended to focus on the high cost of books and journals rather than on high personnel costs. Major economies can only be achieved by a reduction in staff and in peripheral services and programs. In answer to questions from the audience, Mr. DeGennaro said that economic stringencies do not necessarily mean the downfall of libraries or library services if strong or better management policies prevail. The institution could become even stronger as a result. In addition, Mr. DeGennaro said that he was not advocating reduction in salaries but a reduction in salary budgets—for fewer, more highly paid and highly motivated individuals.

The last speaker, Harold Olsen of the San Jose State University Library, discussed "Technology and Organization: New Approaches to Dividing the Work and Paying the Bill." While acknowledging the difficulty of comparing information or information services with market commodities, Mr. Olsen described various conditions existing in library and information services in terms of the prevailing economic forces and some of the solutions to problems faced by libraries. Advances in technology have brought new dimensions to the profession in such areas as on-line remote access and teleconferencing, as well as in processes related to publication, printing, and distribution. In addition, more accurate and efficient accounting and record keeping procedures are now possible. These benefits are balanced against higher front-end production costs as well as high costs for both distribution and labor.

Another possible solution, organizational restructuring, has limited possibilities in the library field. Cooperative endeavors, such as consortia and networks, can provide a concentration of captial, but unlike the private sector, the public sector cannot acquire firms or merge with them, or go bankrupt. The questions of who should pay and who will benefit from library services remain. Mr. King concluded by saying that there is a great deal of uncertainty as to what will happen to the librarian's intermediary role, which may expand, contract, or disappear altogether in the future.

In answer to a question related to on-demand text from journals in machine-readable form, Mr. King said that large journals would probably operate in the same way because there is no incentive to change their methods of publication. It is more likely that small journals would change their form of distribution, for example, to on-demand text. Other forces, such as a national periodicals system, may also encourage the development of electronic distribution and transfer of journals. Another comment from the audience acknowledged the interdependency between libraries and the information industry, but it was not the responsibility of libraries to keep small journals afloat or to make large ones profitable.

[*Lenore S. Maruyama* and *Steven J. Herman*]

COOPERATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES COMMITTEE

The main topic of conversation at this meeting on Friday afternoon, June 17, was planning for a possible program meeting on cooperative reference service at the Annual Conference in Chicago, Ill., next July. Tina Roose, director, System Reference Service, North Suburban Library Service, Skokie, Ill., had drawn up a comprehensive outline of possible topics, speakers, and formats for such a program, which were

discussed. A notice was drafted for the fall issue of *RQ*, seeking information from cooperative systems on their referral methods, forms, and reimbursement systems. The results would be used in next summer's program. Inevitably, the subject of money came up, and whether a modest sum might be available from RASD. It was decided to meet with the RASD board that same afternoon to seek approval for a program. The meeting was ably conducted with deadpan humor by the outgoing chairman, Marian Huttner, Cleveland Library. She turned the chairmanship over to Joyce Barnum, University of Washington Library, Seattle. Participating actively in the meeting besides Miss Roose was Anthony Yankus, head, Reference Department, Stark County District Library, Canton, Ohio. The final decision was where and when to eat supper. [*George Caldwell*]

MACHINE-ASSISTED REFERENCE SERVICE DISCUSSION GROUP

The MARS business meeting was held Monday night, June 20, Peter G. Watson, chairman, presiding. A primary topic was whether MARS should graduate from a discussion group to a section, which would offer such advantages as more help from, and more clout in, RASD. As MARS had already attracted almost enough members to become a section, the members present voted to try to push it over the top. There was talk of a new name, but MARS remained irresistible. Then there was a spirited discussion of whether to endorse the SRRT resolution for the membership session, opposing fees for computer searches. The group was unable to reach a consensus. Sally Knapp was unanimously elected incoming chairman for MARS. She appealed for help from members—namely volunteers to work, especially on the *Newsletter*. [*George Caldwell*]

BUSINESS REFERENCE SERVICES COMMITTEE

This Reference and Adult Services Division committee presented "Business Data Bases: The Policies and Practices of Indexing" on Tuesday, June 21. Charles Popovich moderated a panel of representatives from three data base companies and a reactor panel of three librarians.

The librarian panel voiced a number of critical comments after representatives of Management Contents, ABI/INFORM, and Predicasts had described features of their respective data bases. Elizabeth Moore found Predicasts very useful though she wondered whether it verified its statistical information. Apparently it does not, as there was no response to this query. She said that ABI/INFORM would be better regarded by librarians if it offered a controlled vocabulary index approach to supplement the presently available free text search approach.

Richard King called indexing an unperfected art. He quoted statistics which suggest that a search resulting in 80 percent retrieval from the population of desired items and 40 to 60 percent retrieval of relevant items is considered "not bad," a disturbing finding. He illustrated the problem of adopting index terms for new concepts by some searches in ABI/INFORM, NTIS, and Business Periodicals Index which yielded no hits when narrow search terms were used. As broader terms were selected there was very little overlap in hits even though the same sources were cited in the data bases being compared. Mr. King charged that the "how to" orientation of ABI/INFORM reduces its value for compiling a comprehensive bibliography which includes abstract works.

Jean Davenport found computer searching to be often "fast and frustrating." She criticized Predicasts for inconsistencies in spelling and coverage, but predicted improvement with further experience. She also observed that ABI/INFORM suffers from spelling errors which hamper retrieval. To improve the usefulness of on-line indexes, Miss Davenport urged user group feedback to data base vendors and greater standardization through such organizations as ANSI Committee Z39. [*Richard Gigax*]

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